Hindu, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 9.18cm × 23.55cm

GAIL (India) Limited and Petronet LNG Limited host 'MC² Plus Hyderabad Connect' to Accelerate Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Energy Sector

GAIL (India) Limited, Petronet LNG Limited, and MC² Foundation, in association with iTIC Incubator of IIT Hyderabad organised 'MC² Plus IGNITE Hyderabad Connect' at IIT Hyderabad. Dr. Anil K Khandelwal, former CMD, Bank of Baroda, delivered the keynote address. The event was graced by Shri Deepak Gupta, Chairman & Managing Director, GAIL (India) Limited, Shri Akshay Kumar Singh, MD & CEO, Petronet LNG Limited, Prof. B. S. Murty, Director, IIT Hyderabad and Shri Ayush Gupta, Director (HR), GAIL. Speaking on the occasion keynote speaker Dr. Anil K. Khandelwal, former CMD, Bank of Baroda and Keynote Speaker, said that Innovation dies quietly in fearful organisations. True transformation is never driven by a single initiative; it is built through a culture of customer-centricity, technology, experimentation and continuous learning. Addressing the gathering at MC² IGNITE event, Shri Deepak Gupta, CMD, GAIL said that India is at a "remarkable inflection point", with rapidly growing energy requirements alongside its ambition to become a developed economy, ensure affordable and reliable energy, build globally competitive industries and meet its climate commitments. He highlighted the need for transformational thinking to address the emerging energy paradox of meeting rising demand while transitioning towards cleaner energy, enhancing energy security, building smarter and more resilient infrastructure, and reducing dependence on imported technologies and critical systems.

GAIL INDIA'S Integrated energy major, Petronet LNG Limited, and MC^2 Foundation, in association with iTIC Incubator of IIT Hyderabad organised 'MC^2 Plus IGNITE Hyderabad Connect' at IIT Hyderabad. Dr. Anil K Khandelwal, former CMD, Bank of Baroda, delivered the keynote address. The event was graced by Deepak Gupta, CMD, GAIL (India), Akshay Kumar Singh, MD & CEO, Petronet LNG, Prof. B. S. Murty, Director, IIT Hyderabad and Ayush Gupta, Director (HR), GAIL. Addressing the gathering at MC^2 IGNITE event, Shri Deepak Gupta, CMD, GAIL said that India is at a "remarkable inflection point", with rapidly growing energy requirements alongside its ambition to become a developed economy, ensure affordable and reliable energy, build globally competitive industries and meet its climate commitments.

गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, पेट्रोनेट एलएनजी और एमसी^{2} फाउंडेशन ने आईआईटी हैदराबाद में 'एमसी^{2} प्लस इग्नाइट' कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया। दीपक गुप्ता, अक्षय कुमार सिंह, प्रो. बी. एस. मूर्ति, आयुष गुप्ता और डॉ. अनिल के. खंडेलवाल समेत विशेषज्ञों ने ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में नवाचार और स्टार्टअप सहयोग पर विचार रखे।

Business Line, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 12.46cm × 26.06cm

ONGC inks pact with IIT-B for ₹2,000-crore energy AIF

Anupama Ghosh
Mumbai

Aniruddha B Pandit (left), V-C, ICT Mumbai, with ONGC CEO Arun Kumar Singh in Mumbai

ONGC Chairman and CEO Arun Kumar Singh on Tuesday announced a ₹2,000 crore alternative investment fund for deep-tech energy start-ups at IIT-Bombay. The oil major signed a tripartite memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the MC^{2+} Foundation, IIT-Bombay and the institute's start-up incubator SINE.

The scheme is structured under Petronet LNG to sidestep what Singh described as "excessive pains of governance", and brings together ONGC, HPCL, Indian Oil, BPCL, GAIL, Oil India, and Petronet LNG under a single mandate for energy-sector start-up support.

Of the roughly ₹5.45 lakh crore committed nationally to the start-up ecosystem, Singh said that only 2 per cent reaches the energy sector, and a mere 0.15 per cent flows into oil and gas.

MARKET ACCESS

ONGC had previously invested ₹88 crore, supporting 326 start-ups, and holds approval for an additional ₹400 crore in R&D spending.

Singh said interactions with roughly 500 deep-tech start-ups through the Bharat Innovate initiative found that 90 per cent needed market access rather than capital. Under the scheme's first phase, up to 30 start-ups will receive up to ₹50 lakh each in convertible funding, with an additional ₹1.5 crore available in milestone-based funding, separate from the ₹2,000 crore AIF corpus. The deadline for applications is September 15.

IIT-B Director Shireesh Kedare and SINE head Nishant Sharma also addressed the gathering. SINE, has so far backed 324 start-ups and seen ₹9,204 crore raised against ₹67 crore invested. Aniruddha Pandit, V-C of ICT Mumbai, said structural friction in PSU procurement was a barrier to adoption, adding that new vendors cannot enter an oil PSU without prior registration elsewhere.

Indian Express, Mumbai, 09/09/2026
Page No: 15, Size: 22.99cm × 34.45cm

Govt gets 7 applications for coal gas scheme, three from Adani

Pratyush Deep
New Delhi, September 8

ADANI ENTERPRISES Limited has emerged as the most prominent applicant in the first round of the government's flagship Rs 37,500-crore scheme to promote surface coal and lignite gasification projects, with three of the seven projects belonging to the company.

Other private sector applicants include Gallantt Ispat Limited and Shyam Sel & Power Limited which have applied for financial support under the scheme for one project each. State-owned NTPC Limited and Talcher Fertilisers Limited, a joint venture of four state-run companies — GAIL, Coal India Limited (CIL), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) — have also applied for one project each.

According to the Ministry of Coal, all three projects submitted by Adani Enterprises are for setting up coal-to-urea gasification plants. Talcher Fertilisers has also proposed a coal-to-urea project, while Gallantt Ispat's project will produce direct reduced iron (DRI) and syngas. NTPC and Shyam Sel & Power have proposed projects for producing synthetic natural gas (SNG) and syngas, respectively.

The applications received in the first round will now undergo a detailed evaluation in accordance with the scheme guidelines and the Request for Proposal (RFP), the ministry said. The government has also opened the second round of the scheme from Tuesday (September 8).

"In accordance with the RFP, the application windows will continue to open at two-month intervals, providing regular opportunities for eligible entities to participate. Several prospective applicants are presently at advanced stages of project preparation and are expected to submit proposals in forthcoming rounds," it added.

The scheme was approved by the Union Cabinet in May, following which the RFP was issued in July.

The Rs 37,500-crore scheme seeks to incentivise 25 projects for production of syngas and downstream products, targeting gasification of approximately 75 million tonne (mt) of coal/lignite.

The new scheme is an addition to the existing viability gap funding scheme worth Rs 8,500 crore approved in 2024 for incentivising coal and lignite gasification projects.

As per the government, eight gasification projects are already under implementation under the earlier scheme.

While announcing the new scheme in May, the government had said the projects under the scheme will be selected through a transparent and competitive bidding process. Under the scheme, financial incentive will be provided at a maximum of 20% of the cost of plant and machinery to be disbursed in four equal installments.

Financial incentive for any single project capped at Rs 5,000 crore; for any single product (except Synthetic Natural Gas and Urea) capped at Rs 9,000 crore; and any single entity group capped at Rs 12,000 crore across all projects.

The applications received in the first round will now undergo a detailed evaluation. REUTERS

FULL REPORT ON WWW.INDIANEXPRESS.COM

Virat Vaibhav, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 12, Size: 23.73cm × 15.98cm

राजनांदगांव में प्रस्तावित गैस आधारित फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट से रोजगार को मिलेगी नई गति : सीएम साय

वैभव न्यूज ■रायपुर

मुख्यमंत्री विष्णु देव साय ने आज विधानसभा अध्यक्ष डॉ. रमन सिंह से उनके रायपुर स्थित निवास पर आत्मीय भेंट की। इस अवसर पर दोनों नेताओं के बीच राजनांदगांव में गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के प्रस्तावित गैस आधारित फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्लस्टर 2.0 तथा प्रदेश के औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास से जुड़े विभिन्न विषयों पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई। साय ने कहा कि राजनांदगांव में गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड का प्रस्तावित गैस आधारित फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना साबित होगा। इस परियोजना से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार और स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित होने के साथ सहायक उद्योगों और व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे राजनांदगांव सहित आसपास के क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक गतिविधियों में तेजी आएगी और प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था को नई मजबूती मिलेगी। मुख्यमंत्री श्री साय ने कहा कि छत्तीसगढ़ में उद्योगों के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार करने और निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने की दिशा में राज्य सरकार लगातार कार्य कर रही है। प्रदेश में नई संभावनाओं वाले उद्योगों के विस्तार के साथ आधुनिक तकनीक और उच्च मूल्य आधारित विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्लस्टर 2.0 इसी दिशा में छत्तीसगढ़ को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं आधुनिक विनिर्माण के उभरते केंद्र के रूप में स्थापित करने की महत्वपूर्ण पहल है। मुख्यमंत्री श्री साय ने कहा कि केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के समन्वित प्रयासों से छत्तीसगढ़ में बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं और निवेश के लिए नई संभावनाएं बनी हैं। हमारा प्रयास है कि प्रदेश में आने वाला निवेश स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, क्षेत्रीय विकास और आर्थिक समृद्धि का माध्यम बने। राजनांदगांव की प्रस्तावित फर्टिलाइजर परियोजना भी इसी दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम होगी।

Rajasthan Patrika, Delhi, 09/09/2026

Page No: 7, Size: 7.99cm × 15.40cm

गैस आधारित फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट से मिलेगा रोजगार : सीएम

रायपुर@पत्रिका. मुख्यमंत्री विष्णु देव साय ने मंगलवार को विधानसभा अध्यक्ष डॉ. रमन सिंह से उनके रायपुर स्थित निवास पर भेंट की। इस अवसर पर दोनों नेताओं के बीच राजनांदगांव में गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के प्रस्तावित गैस आधारित फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्लस्टर 2.0 तथा प्रदेश के औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास से जुड़े विभिन्न विषयों पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई। साय ने कहा, इस परियोजना से स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार और स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित होंगे।

गेल
GAIL

Dainik Bhaskar, Delhi, 09/09/2026

Page No: 4, Size: 15.37cm × 7.28cm

राजनांदगांव में 14 हजार करोड़ का इंडस्ट्रियल बूस्ट

12.7 लाख टन यूरिया बनाएगा गेल, 306 एकड़ में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्लस्टर; 12500 को मिलेगा रोजगार

रायपुर | राजनांदगांव में फर्टिलाइजर और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सेक्टर के दो बड़े प्रोजेक्ट आकार ले रहे हैं। गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड बिजेतला क्षेत्र में करीब 10500 करोड़ रुपए का गैस आधारित फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगा रहा है। इसकी सालाना उत्पादन क्षमता 12.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन यूरिया है। इससे 3500 प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है। वहीं पटेवा में 306 एकड़ में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्लस्टर विकसित होगा। इसकी लागत 432 करोड़ रुपए है। यहां कंपनियों से करीब 3000 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश और 9000 प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार की उम्मीद है। मुख्यमंत्री विष्णुदेव साय ने मंगलवार को विधानसभा अध्यक्ष डॉ. रमन सिंह से उनके आवास पर मुलाकात करके फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्लस्टर और प्रदेश के विकास से जुड़े विभिन्न विषयों पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई। मुख्यमंत्री साय ने कहा कि औद्योगिक विकास और रोजगार की नई संभावनाओं के साथ दोनों परियोजनाएं छत्तीसगढ़ की अर्थव्यवस्था को भी नई मजबूती देंगी। स्पीकर डॉ. सिंह ने कहा कि प्रस्तावित फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट से राजनांदगांव में बड़े औद्योगिक निवेश के साथ रोजगार की नई संभावनाएं खुलेंगी। वहीं पटेवा के ईएमसी 2.0 में रेडी-बिल्ट फैक्ट्री, बिजली-पानी, वेयरहाउस सहित जरूरी औद्योगिक सुविधाएं विकसित की जाएंगी।

Statesman, Delhi, 09/09/2026

Page No: 7, Size: 34.79cm × 30.14cm

Growth and energy security

TUHIN SINHA DIBYENDU DEEPAK

India's spectacular 7.8 per cent real GDP growth in Q1 FY27 deserves to be viewed in the context of the extraordinary circumstances in which it was achieved. This was a quarter marked by a severe West Asian conflict, disruption around the Strait of Hormuz, volatile crude prices and fears of an energy supply shock cascading across economies. Yet India kept moving. Factories ran. Trucks moved. Airlines flew. Restaurants remained open. Hotels functioned. Households cooked. Cities continued to receive gas. Most importantly, the energy shock did not become an economy-wide supply crisis.

Energy security was therefore not the sole reason for India's 7.8 per cent growth, but it was a critical shock absorber that prevented an external geopolitical crisis from becoming an internal economic crisis.

The most important part of that story was the speed and breadth with which India diversified its crude procurement when the crisis erupted.

India imports nearly 90 per cent of its crude requirement. The Strait of Hormuz has traditionally been a critical artery for those supplies, with roughly 45 per cent of imports transiting the route before the crisis. Yet within days of the disruption, India had substantially altered its sourcing map. By March 2026, around 70 per cent of India's crude imports were arriving through routes outside Hormuz, compared with about 55 per cent earlier. India was sourcing crude from 40 countries, against 27 in 2006-07. The government also reported that the volumes exceeded what the disrupted Hormuz route would have delivered. The early weeks demonstrated the value of this strategy in hard numbers. In March, as Middle Eastern supplies plunged, Indian refiners almost doubled their Russian crude purchases, from about 1.04 million barrels per day in February to nearly 2.25 million barrels per day. Russian crude consequently accounted for roughly half of India's March imports, while supplies from the Middle East fell sharply. India did not stop there. Additional supplies were secured from the UAE, Venezuela and other producers, while refiners looked beyond traditional Gulf suppliers. By May, crude imports had rebounded to 5.27 million barrels per day. Russia supplied about 1.92 million barrels per day, while UAE supplies surged 41 per cent to 942,500 barrels per day - above pre-war levels. Venezuela and Iraq also contributed to the diversified basket.

There was another crucial element: India's refiners were operating at very high capacity utilisation, allowing the country to convert this diversified crude supply into usable fuels even as global markets were under severe stress. The government noted that some refineries were operating above 100 per cent of nominal capacity. This was not crisis management improvised in March. It was the payoff from a decade-long strategy.

India's refiners had progressively expanded sourcing across Russia, Africa, Latin America, the United States and other producers. The country had also built refining capabilities capable of processing a wide variety of crude grades. For an import-dependent economy, energy security does not necessarily mean eliminating imports; it means ensuring that no single geography, supplier or shipping route can hold the economy hostage and adding to the storage capacities of oil, LPG, and LNG, etc. The Hormuz crisis put that proposition to the test and India passed it. The second test was even more intimate: the kitchen. India imports about 60 per cent of its LPG consumption, and approximately 90 per cent of those imports normally arrive through the Strait of Hormuz. A prolonged disruption could therefore have directly affected millions of households. The response was swift. On March 8, the government directed refineries and petrochemical complexes to maximise LPG production by diverting propane, butane, propylene and butenes into the LPG pool. Domestic LPG production increased by 25 per cent according to the government's initial assessment, and by 28 per cent within five days according to the Petroleum Minister's subsequent parliamentary statement.

Procurement was simultaneously diversified. LPG cargoes were secured from the United States, Norway, Canada, Algeria and Russia, alongside available Gulf supplies.

The result was critical: despite the unprecedented geopolitical disruption, domestic cooking-gas supplies were protected and oil companies maintained high levels of cylinder deliveries. But the objective was larger than protecting households. Commercial LPG is the lifeblood of restaurants, hotels, dhabas, canteens, food processors and other service businesses. A prolonged shortage would have rapidly translated into higher food costs, business closures and employment disruption.

The government therefore prioritised commercial LPG for precisely these sectors while simultaneously accelerating the transition to PNG. The PNG push may ultimately prove to be one of the most consequential aspects of the response. Under the Natural Gas Control Order issued in March, domestic PNG and CNG for transport were given 100 per cent supply protection. Gas allocation to other industrial and commercial consumers was managed according to priority. Alternative LNG procurement was also activated, with new cargoes secured through alternative sources and routes. At the same time, city-gas-distribution companies were asked to prioritise PNG connections for hotels, restaurants and canteens. States were offered additional commercial LPG allocation if they facilitated the transition from LPG to PNG.

The scale was remarkable. By May 21, about 7.64 lakh PNG connections had been gasified since March, with infrastructure created for another 2.81 lakh. This is what distinguishes strategic crisis management from mere firefighting. India did not simply seek to survive the energy shock. It used the shock to accelerate a more resilient energy architecture. That mattered enormously for the services economy. Hotels, restaurants, canteens and other commercial establishments could continue operating even as LPG supplies came under pressure. Energy policy helped ensure that a geopolitical crisis thousands of kilometres away did not become a consumption and services crisis at home. To safeguard against global supply shocks and West Asian geopolitical tensions, India is significantly expanding its energy infrastructure. Under the management of state-owned Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), the country is transitioning toward an integrated "Strategic Fuel System." This initiative includes a proposed $42-billion, decade-long mega-programme aimed at adding 28 million tonnes (MT) of crude, 9 MT of LNG, and 4 MT of LPG storage capacity.

Investments will be channelized through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models. As part of this expansion, India is also collaborating with the UAE's Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). ADNOC currently leases space in India's caverns (such as Mangaluru) and plans to scale up its storage footprint in the country to 30 million barrels, while India explores counter-storage options in Fujairah, UAE. Expanding such strategic storage options both domestically and internationally will help ensure long-term energy security.

But resilience cannot be the end goal. The ultimate objective must be to reduce India's underlying import vulnerability. This is where Prime Minister Narendra Modi's emphasis on energy Atmanirbharta assumes strategic importance. India is now opening new frontiers of domestic exploration, particularly in deepwater areas. Nowhere is the opportunity more intriguing than the Andaman basin.

ONGC and Oil India have undertaken ultra-deepwater exploration there, with drilling targeting depths of up to 5,000 metres. A recent well yielded traces of light crude and condensate, reservoir-quality facies and other evidence indicating an active petroleum system. Commercial accumulations, however, have not yet been established and it would be premature to declare an Andaman oil bonanza. But the strategic direction is unmistakable. India's coastline and surrounding waters could become a much larger component of its future energy story. The Bay of Bengal, in particular, represents a frontier where energy security, maritime security and the blue economy converge.

This is consistent with a larger vision the Prime Minister has repeatedly articulated: India must become sufficiently self-reliant in critical energy inputs so that its economic rise is not constrained by geopolitical developments elsewhere. The 7.8 per cent GDP number is therefore significant for more than its headline value. It demonstrates that India's growth engine remained resilient when the global energy system was under extraordinary stress. Consumption remained robust. Manufacturing expanded. Services remained buoyant. Investment strengthened. And the energy system continued to supply the economy with the fuel it needed to function. Energy security did not create every one of those growth drivers. But it protected them. The diversification of crude imports, high refinery utilisation, rapid expansion of domestic LPG production, protection of household energy supplies, accelerated PNG adoption and the push into deepwater exploration are pieces of one larger architecture. The ultimate test of an energy strategy is not whether it works when oil flows freely and geopolitics is calm. It is whether the economy keeps moving when the world becomes uncertain.

During the Hormuz crisis, India demonstrated that it could absorb an extraordinary external shock without surrendering its growth momentum. The next challenge is to move from resilience to Atmanirbharta.

If India can combine diversified imports with rising domestic exploration, deeper strategic reserves, greater gas penetration and new hydrocarbon discoveries, the energy sector could become not merely a shield against crises, but a powerful engine of India's next economic surge.

Energy security, in other words, is no longer simply about securing India's energy. It is about securing India's rise.

The writers are, respectively, national spokesperson of BJP and an energy professional.

Pioneer, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 13, Size: 15.80cm × 10.50cm

India faces higher fuel costs as global crude oil prices soar

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE
New Delhi

India faces the prospect of a higher oil import bill and renewed inflationary pressure after international crude prices surged on Tuesday, with Brent approaching $100 a barrel as escalating West Asia tensions raised concerns about disruptions to global supplies.

Brent futures rose more than 2 per cent to around $99 a barrel, while US West Texas Intermediate crude gained almost 3 per cent to about $94. The latest development followed attacks on Saudi energy infrastructure and heightened tensions involving Iran and the US, raising concerns about further disruption to oil flows. India, the world's third-largest oil importing and consuming country, is particularly exposed to swings in international crude prices.

It imports over 88 per cent of its crude — raw material for making fuels like petrol and diesel — requirements. A sustained increase in prices raises the country's dollar-denominated import bill and can put pressure on the trade balance and the rupee, analysts said.

Higher crude prices can also feed into domestic inflation through fuel, transport and other energy-related costs, they said, adding that impact on consumers and the wider economy depends in part on how much of the increase is passed through to domestic fuel prices and how long international prices remain elevated.

For now, retail petrol and diesel prices remain on freeze for over three months.

Rates were last revised on May 25 when they were hiked by ₹2.61 a litre for petrol and ₹2.71 per litre for diesel. Those hikes were part of the revision in rates that happened in the second half of May in response to international prices rising due to the war in West Asia disrupting energy flows from the Gulf countries. In all, petrol price was raised by ₹7.35 a litre and diesel by ₹7.53 in four instalments.

Hindustan Times, Noida, 09/09/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 49.90cm × 63.50cm

Biogas plant to treat horticulture waste planned in Sector 80

Vinod Rajput
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NOIDA: Noida authority is set to establish a waste-to-compressed-biogas plant in Sector 80 in order to address the growing horticulture waste in the city, officials announced on Tuesday.

The aim is to promote scientific waste management and eco-friendly energy production in the city, officials added.

Noida currently generates approximately 100–120 tonnes of horticulture waste every day, which is transported to dumping grounds in sectors 32 and 105. However, these sites are already operating beyond capacity, creating challenges in collection, disposal and decomposition of horticulture waste, officials explained.

Deputy director of Noida authority, Anand Mohan Singh, said, "Noida has identified a 12-acre land parcel in Sector 80 for setting up the proposed waste processing facility. The authority has issued an expression of interest to hire an agency. The selected agency will be responsible for designing, financing, developing, operating the facility during the contract period," he said.

The agency will have to make the project operational within 18 months after the appointed date. The project will involve receiving horticulture waste from Noida, processing it, and converting it into compressed biogas, officials said.

QUICKLY.

MRPL ex-ED BHV Prasad takes charge as OPaL MD

Mangaluru: BHV Prasad, former Executive Director (Projects) of Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd (MRPL), has assumed charge as MD of ONGC Petro additions Ltd (OPaL). A mechanical engineer, Prasad was associated with several major growth and infrastructure initiatives of MRPL since 1993. He has also held several key leadership positions across projects, marketing, human resources, corporate strategy and other functions. OUR BUREAU

Millennium Post, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 12, Size: 17.09cm × 13.28cm

ONGC hosts MC^{2+} Ignite's Mumbai City Connect of at IIT Bombay

A tripartite MoU was signed among MC^{2+} Foundation, IIT Bombay and SINE

MPOST BUREAU
Mumbai, September 8

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), in association with MC^{2+} Foundation, hosted the Mumbai City Connect of MC^{2+} Ignite at IIT Bombay on September 8, bringing together energy, academia, research and startup stakeholders.

The event was led by ONGC Chairman & CEO Arun Kumar Singh, with Prof. Aniruddha B. Pandit, Vice Chancellor, Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT), Mumbai, as keynote speaker. Also present were Prof. Shireesh Kedare, Director, IIT Bombay; Om Prakash Sinha, Director (Exploration), ONGC; Bhaskar Chowdary Nettem, Designated OSD (Production), ONGC; Ratnesh Kumar, ED-Chief Corporate Strategy, ONGC; Dhananjay Rai, representing MC^{2+} Foundation; Shaji Varghese, CEO, Society for Innovation & Entrepreneurship (SINE), IIT Bombay; Prof. Nishant Sharma, SINE; and Prof. Yogendra Shastri, Centre of Excellence in Oil, Gas and Energy (CoEOGE), IIT Bombay.

A tripartite MoU was signed between MC^{2+} Foundation, IIT Bombay and SINE to strengthen industry-academia-startup collaboration.

MC^{2+} Ignite will support up to 30 early-stage startups with potential funding of up to Rs 2 crore each. Applications close on S eptember 15.

Millennium Post, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 13, Size: 22.89cm × 12.22cm

Centre's ₹37,500 cr scheme to promote coal gasification gets 7 applications in 1st-round

AGENCIES
New Delhi, September 8

The Centre's Rs 37,500 crore scheme to promote surface coal and lignite gasification received seven applications in its first round, including three from Adani Enterprises, the Ministry of Coal said on Tuesday.

Applications were submitted by Adani Enterprises, Gallantt Ispat, NTPC, Shyam Sel & Power and Talcher Fertilisers for projects covering urea, direct reduced iron, syngas and synthetic natural gas.

Adani Enterprises submitted three applications for urea projects, while Gallantt Ispat proposed a direct reduced iron and syngas project. NTPC applied for a synthetic natural gas project, Shyam Sel & Power for syngas and Talcher Fertilisers for urea.

The first round closed after the application deadline, following the Request for Proposal issued on July 7, 2026. The projects will now undergo detailed evaluation under the scheme guidelines and RFP.

The scheme was approved by the Union Cabinet on May 13, 2026, with a total financial outlay of Rs 37,500 crore. It seeks to convert domestic coal and lignite into higher-value products such as syngas, methanol, ammonia, urea and hydrogen, while reducing dependence on imports of LNG, urea, ammonia and methanol.

The government aims to achieve 100 million tonnes of coal gasification capacity by 2030, including 75 million tonnes under the scheme. It expects the initiative to catalyse Rs 2.5-3 lakh crore in investments and create employment across the value chain.

The ministry said the scheme builds on an earlier Rs 8,500 crore scheme approved in January 2024, under which eight gasification projects are under implementation.

Round 2 opens on September 8, with application windows continuing at two-month intervals.

Business Standard, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 32.44cm × 22.38cm

India needs to prioritise technology boosting energy security: ONGC chief

India needs to prioritise its resources towards technologies that address the country's immediate and strategic energy requirements, said Arun Kumar Singh, Chairman & CEO, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC).

Speaking at an event at IIT Bombay on Tuesday, Singh emphasised the need for India to become more efficient and innovative in addressing its energy requirements. He pointed out that while India has a large and growing start-up ecosystem, the energy sector accounts for only a small proportion of this ecosystem, with oil and gas representing an even smaller share.

Given the strategic importance of energy and the long development cycles involved, Singh emphasised the need for a more focused approach to innovation and technology development.

He also highlighted the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to improve production efficiency, reduce wastage and make assets and processes more efficient.

SHUBHANGI MATHUR

Tribune, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 6, Size: 10.16cm × 21.30cm

Fuel shift

It is about running costs, not just E20

INDIA's automobile market is on the cusp of a momentous transition. In August, passenger vehicles powered by CNG (compressed natural gas), hybrids and electricity together accounted for 41.95% of retail sales, surpassing petrol (40.85%), according to the Federation of Automobile Dealers Associations. It is the first time alternative-fuel vehicles have collectively overtaken petrol. However, the numbers should not be interpreted as the death of the petrol car. Petrol remains the largest individual fuel category. Rather, the figures indicate that Indian consumers are becoming increasingly pragmatic about their expenditure on vehicles.

It's CNG that leads the alternative-fuel segment, followed by hybrids and electric vehicles (EVs). Dealers point to running costs, improved EV range and expanding charging infrastructure as important factors. Concerns surrounding the transition to E20 petrol may have accelerated the shift, but economics appears to be giving it staying power. The government's ethanol-blending policy has legitimate objectives: reducing crude oil imports, improving energy security, cutting emissions and creating a demand for agricultural feedstocks. Yet consumer concerns about mileage, compatibility and engine performance cannot be dismissed. Greater transparency on vehicle compatibility, real-world fuel economy and long-term maintenance costs is essential to maintaining public confidence.

The broader August figures are equally encouraging. Automobile retail sales rose by 17.51% year-on-year to a record 24 lakh units, despite a monsoon lull and elevated vehicle prices. India's transition to cleaner mobility will ultimately depend on consumer choice, not just policy decisions. If CNG, hybrids and EVs continue to offer reliability and lower running costs, buyers will make the shift themselves. The lesson for policymakers and automakers is clear: affordability, transparency and trust must drive India's road to greener transport.

The Tribune Wed, 09 September 2026
https://epaper.tribunein

Strengthening petrochemical backbone

HARSHA VARDHANA SINGH
NAGESH KUMAR
Respectively former Deputy Director General, WTO, and Director, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

There is a clear case for strengthening domestic production to curb import dependence, meet demand, and possibly build a niche for exports

SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS over the past few years have helped countries to focus on strengthening the critical components of national industrial value chains as a part of building strategic resilience. Industrial policy has seen a strong revival across the world, especially in advanced countries. This has included a combination of incentives and subsidies (such as those under the CHIPS Act in the US) and high tariffs (such as the Trump tariffs) to build capabilities in critical industries such as semiconductors. Countries that have built productive capacities are also trying to stop others from becoming their rivals (such as China, which banned exports of rare earth magnets). More than efficiency, strategic considerations are driving industrial policy.

Strategic considerations have indeed guided the selection of 14 sectors for India's production-linked incentives (PLI) scheme launched in 2020. These include solar photovoltaic cells and modules, electric vehicles (EVs), advanced chemistry batteries, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), special steels, and technical textiles. One sector that should also receive attention is petrochemicals, especially given its extensive linkages across the entire spectrum of economic activities.

The petrochemical sector converts oil and gas fractions into ethylene, propylene, and benzene, which serve as vital raw materials for automotive, construction, packaging, electronics, and textile industries. Petrochemical derivatives such as ammonia and urea constitute the bulk of fertilisers that anchor India's food security. Over 60% of APIs rely directly on petrochemical intermediates. Advanced polymers are increasingly critical for EV components and energy storage battery systems.

With a very low per capita consumption — just 11 kg compared to 46 kg in China and over 100 kg in the US — India's demand for petrochemicals will go up sharply with economic growth, urbanisation, and rising prosperity. India's inability to expand the petrochemical industry in tune with expanding demand has led to growing import dependence. For instance, polyester imports in 2025-26 were 32% higher than in 2021-22, polyethene and polypropylene imports were 21% higher, and polyethylene terephthalate imports increased by a whopping 300%. India's high import dependence — roughly 45% for petrochemical intermediates — is a source of vulnerability.

> **A stronger petrochemical industry will support the competitiveness of many downstream sectors**

Thus, there is a clear case for strengthening the domestic production base to reduce import dependence, meet the growing demand, and possibly build a niche for exports, at least in select products. A stronger petrochemical industry will support the competitiveness of many downstream sectors, such as the man-made fibre segment of the textile industry.

An important development in recent years is the emergence of China as the dominant player with 46.3% of global petrochemical sales, undermining other countries including the US, Germany, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. India remains a marginal player with 2.2% global share.

China has overwhelmed others with its pricing strategies achieved through a combination of massive scale of production, reaping economies of scale, huge state subsidies, and undervalued real exchange rates. A recent IMF working paper and the OECD Manufacturing Groups and Industrial Corporations database have corroborated the substantial scale of China's state industrial subsidies, adding up to 4.4% of GDP.

The Indian petrochemical industry comprises several producers, spanning both the public and private sectors. Expanding the industry and mobilising the huge investments that would be needed in this capital-intensive sector, therefore, demands confronting the reality of global competition — even as a significant, competition-thwarting capacity lies within the neighbourhood. This may be discouraging Indian companies to invest. This hard reality has to be confronted, given the accumulation of industrial capacities in China in virtually all sectors, particularly strategically important ones.

This is where the relevance of industrial policy arises to address the "market failures" or the diverging private and social returns. Keeping in mind the growing domestic demand, its strategic importance in view of its extensive spillovers to downstream industries across economic activities, and India's substantial petroleum refining base, an integrated policy support programme is needed to foster expansion of the industry in tune with growing national requirements, opportunities, and development aspirations.

The support programme should build on the current initiatives of the Centre and states to ease investment and operating conditions. The approach should be to reduce policy-induced cost disabilities faced by producers in India vis-à-vis their peers. Earlier research suggests that key focus areas would include the cost of land, power, logistics, labour, and taxes and duties. The experiences of other countries that have built and expanded productive capacities in the sector could also be drawn upon.

The time has come to steer industrial policy to focus attention on building and strengthening productive capacities especially in strategic sectors like petrochemicals, beyond semiconductors and shipbuilding that have already been taken up. In such a sector, time is of the essence and action is needed before emerging conditions in the global market make the task more difficult.

Views are personal

Hindustan Times, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 17, Size: 67.31cm × 27.99cm

Hindustan Times

Adani leads rush for ₹37,500 cr coal gasification plan

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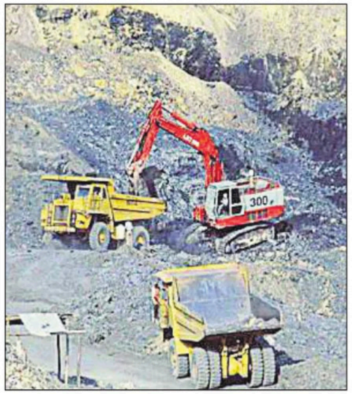
NEW DELHI: Five companies have shown interest in the government's ₹37,500 crore coal gasification scheme, with Adani Enterprises Ltd submitting three separate applications for three projects and state-run NTPC Ltd and Talcher Fertilizers Ltd submitting one each.

Other applicants are Gallantt Ispat Ltd and Shyam Sel & Power Ltd, according to a statement from the coal ministry. The second round of applications under the scheme opened on Tuesday.

"Seven applications in the very first round, including from some of India's largest industrial houses and public sector undertakings, are a clear vote of confidence in the scheme and in India's coal gasification mission," said Alok Kumar Singh, advisor (projects), ministry of coal.

The applications will now undergo detailed evaluation under the scheme guidelines. Application windows will open every two months, the ministry said, adding that several prospective applicants are at advanced stages of project preparation and are expected to apply in subsequent rounds.

Coal and lignite gasification projects are large, capital-intensive investments that require pre-feasibility studies, technology assessments, environmental considerations and financial planning, the ministry said.



The request for proposals was issued on 7 July. MINT

The request for proposals was issued on 7 July.

The scheme, with an outlay of ₹37,500 crore, aims to set up 25 gasification plants over the next three to four years and reduce India's dependence on imported liquefied natural gas (LNG).

It is in addition to the ongoing ₹8,500-crore viability gap funding programme.

Under the scheme, financial incentives of up to 20% of plant and machinery costs will be provided to beneficiaries selected through competitive bidding.

The government aims to promote the conversion of domestic coal and lignite into higher-value products such as syngas, methanol, ammonia, urea and hydrogen.

The synthetic gas produced through gasification can be used in fertiliser production, reducing natural gas imports.

Imports of LNG, urea, ammonia and methanol together stood at about ₹2.77 lakh crore in FY25.

The government aims to achieve 100 million tonnes of coal gasification capacity by 2030, including 75 million tonnes under the scheme.

Mint, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 8, Size: 63.50cm × 31.49cm

Brent nears $100 as attacks halt Saudi energy sites

Bloomberg
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Brent oil approached $100 a barrel after Saudi Arabia said operations at several energy facilities in the kingdom's south were halted by attacks.

The global benchmark was less than $1 away from triple figures after rallying last week on a flare-up in Middle East hostilities and a pick-up in buying by China, the world's largest importer.

The state-run *Saudi Press Agency* said the strikes took place Tuesday and wounded a number of people. Iran-backed Houthi militants said they again targeted the kingdom's 400,000 barrel-a-day Jazan refinery and facilities that serve the domestic market. The Houthis are blockading Saudi Arabia's oil flows in response to Riydah's siege of the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, and have made repeated strikes in recent weeks.

The campaign against the largest producer in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries adds to concerns that oil supplies will continue to face disruption as a result of both Houthi attacks and the Iran war. Global inventories have been declining at a rapid pace, and prices for refined fuels like diesel are soaring around the world.

Brent oil is up more than 60% so far this year, while Europe's diesel benchmark is closing in on $200 a barrel.

The Houthis are blockading Saudi Arabia's oil flows. AFP

"Markets are increasingly pricing a prolonged Mideast conflict," Goldman Sachs Group Inc. analysts including Daan Struyven said in a note, modestly raising the bank's oil-price estimates on the assumption that shipping disruptions will persist into 2027. "Risks to our price forecast remain significantly tilted to the upside."

As well as tensions in the Middle East, oil traders are increasingly honed on the outlook for refined fuels.

Russell Hardy, the boss of leading trader Vitol Group, said at a conference in Singapore on Tuesday that those markets are increasingly flashing signs of tightness. That's in part because of the loss of about 2 million barrels a day of exports from the Middle East, and a further 2 million from Russia as a result of Ukraine's drone attacks, he said. Hardy estimated that oil flows through Hormuz are about 10 million barrels a day, about half of pre-war levels, but added that an exact figure is hard to quantify.

On the Strait of Hormuz, Iran said on Monday that an accord is imminent with Oman that will include a temporary safe passage route, raising questions about how the US would respond after striking Iranian tankers over the weekend. Tehran also warned that ships face the risk of attack near Oman on a route that the US has been using to help vessels cross the waterway.

Chinese crude imports strengthened in August, as cargoes from the Persian Gulf crept higher and refiners increased purchases from other sources, according to customs data on Tuesday. Higher purchases have allowed the nation to export more oil products, offering some relief to global markets.

Following the recent flare-up in hostilities, Iranian official Mohsen Rezaee said the "operational posture toward US warships and bases has been fundamentally recalibrated."

Economic Times, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 12, Size: 25.48cm × 28.76cm

ON WIDENING GAP WITH RETAIL PRICES

State Oil Cos Lose Up to 35% Bulk Diesel Sales

Some businesses save ₹38-40/litre by buying from retail pumps that don't mirror int'l rates

Sanjeev Choudhary

Crude Reality

Bulk diesel priced in line with global rates

Russia-Ukraine war, West Asia crisis have caused surge in int'l prices

Arab Gulf diesel trading at $157/bbl this month

This is 80% higher than February levels

Retail pump prices haven't been raised since May

Smaller contractors, miners, road builders & other biz have shifted to retail pumps

The Gap Bulk diesel costs ₹137/litre in Mumbai against ₹97.8 at retail pumps

New Delhi: State-run oil marketing companies are losing 25-35% of bulk diesel sales as many large customers are switching to retail pumps to avoid paying a ₹38-40 per litre premium, mirroring a demand shift seen in the initial stages of the US-Iran war, said people familiar with the matter.

State oil companies price bulk diesel in line with international rates, which have surged again after easing from their April peak. Arab Gulf diesel, the regional benchmark, has averaged $157 a barrel this month, down from $188 in April but about 80% above February levels, widening the gap with retail prices.

Higher crude prices, nearing $100 a barrel, are also inflating diesel rates, but the bigger factor is lost refinery output in Russia and the Gulf. Russian refineries have come under Ukrainian drone attacks, while the near-closure of the Strait of Hormuz has curbed refinery run rates in the Gulf. Both regions are major diesel suppliers, and the production loss is squeezing global supplies.

Domestic refiners haven't raised pump prices since May but continue to revise bulk diesel rates in line with international prices. They cut bulk rates in line with a sharp fall in global oil prices following the US-Iran truce in June but began trending higher as prices recovered. The gap between bulk and retail diesel—around ₹34-35 per litre in August—has since widened to ₹38-40.

In Mumbai, diesel for bulk customers costs about ₹137 a litre, compared with ₹97.8 at retail pumps.

Concerns over fuel diversion had prompted the government to start rationing of diesel sales at retail pumps in June. The curbs were quickly lifted after the US-Iran truce helped ease global oil prices.

Large institutional customers such as defence, railways and manufacturing companies continue to buy through the regular channel. Smaller contractors, miners, road builders and other businesses, however, have shifted to retail pumps to contain fuel costs and protect margins. State road transport corporations continue to receive diesel at retail rates.

Bulk sales accounted for about 12% of India's diesel consumption prior to the war. A similar shift to retail pumps occurred in the early months of the conflict, which began on February 28, when pump prices remained unchanged while bulk rates rose with global prices. The sudden shift in demand caused panic buying and temporary shortages in some areas.

Saudi energy attacks push Brent towards critical $100 threshold

Oil markets surged towards the critical $100-a-barrel mark on Tuesday after attacks on Saudi Arabian energy infrastructure deepened fears that the widening Middle East conflict could inflict a direct shock on global crude supplies.

Brent briefly touched $99 before trading around $98.30, up more than 1%, while US crude jumped over 2% to about $93.50. Wholesale gas prices climbed more than 3%.

Saudi Arabia said Houthi attacks on its energy assets forced temporary operational pauses and injured 73 civilians.

Riyadh also condemned attacks on commercial vessels in the Red Sea, intensifying concerns over energy installations and maritime supply routes. The escalation followed US strikes on three Iranian oil tankers on Sunday, sinking one, after Iran fired ballistic missiles towards US Navy ships.

Hormuz flows collapse

The Strait of Hormuz remains the market's biggest pressure point. Only four ships crossed the waterway on Saturday and six on Sunday. Before the conflict, Hormuz carried more than 20% of global energy supplies.

Traffic through Bab el Mandeb also weakened, falling 16% week-on-week, although more than 260 vessels crossed during the week. The disruption is rapidly feeding into energy costs. Brent has surged 36% since the war began and more than 62% this year.

US petrol averages $4.15 a gallon, while diesel has reached a record $5.90.

$120-$150 oil risk builds

The price-risk curve is becoming increasingly severe. Goldman Sachs said Brent could exceed $120 if Persian Gulf flows remain depressed. HSBC also sees prices approaching $120 if diplomacy fails and Hormuz shipments remain constrained, although its year-end base case stands around $95.

Bank of America sees Brent trading between $95 and $120 if disruptions persist through year-end. A broader conflict causing extensive damage to energy infrastructure could propel crude towards $150. The repricing has been dramatic. Brent traded around $70 before the US and Israel launched the war against Iran on Feb. 28.

With energy assets now under attack and crucial shipping arteries impaired, geopolitical risk is increasingly translating into a physical supply threat.

—**Commodity Desk**

Free Press Journal, Mumbai, 09/09/2026
Page No: 29, Size: 28.26cm × 26.19cm

DRONE STORM | **Iran-backed rebels strike civilian & economic facilities in Saudi cities; 73, including women and kids, injured**

Houthi attacks in Saudi ignite fires at oil assets

AP
CAIRO

Iranian-backed Houthi rebels launched a wide-ranging wave of drone and missile attacks on Saudi Arabia on Tuesday, wounding 73 people and igniting fires at key oil facilities and utilities.

Operations at several installations were temporarily suspended as firefighters battled blazes across the kingdom's southern region.

The attacks targeted civilian and industrial hubs in Jazan, Abha, Najran and Khamis Mushait, including major Aramco facilities and the King Khalid Air Base.

Saudi-led coalition spokesperson Maj Gen Turki al-Malki condemned the strikes as a grave escalation and pledged a decisive response.

Houthi spokesman Brig Gen Yahya Saree claimed responsibility, framing the strikes as retaliation against Saudi actions.

Smoke rises from a burning truck during what the Houthis say was an attack targeting trucks coming from Saudi territory, at Al-Wadiah border crossing near Al-Wadiah, on the Saudi-Yemen border

The violence threatens critical global oil supply lines around the strategic Bab el-Mandeb waterway, an alternative shipping route used to navigate regional maritime bottlenecks.

The air strikes follow weeks of renewed ground battles inside Yemen, effectively destroying a 2022 truce.

According to the United Nations, recent clashes have killed nearly 200 people and forced more than 21,000 to flee their homes in southwestern provinces over a 27-hour period.

International aid organisations warned that displaced families are arriving in safe zones without basic food or shelter.

Saudi blamed for jail strike

Cairo: Houthi rebels in Yemen accused Saudi Arabia of striking a prison on Monday in northern Jawf province, killing seven people, including a child. The attack on the Central Corrective Facility in Hazm also wounded seven others, with 35 prisoners reportedly trapped under rubble. Houthi military spokesperson Brig Gen Yahya Saree vowed retaliation, accusing Saudi forces of widespread airstrikes. Saudi Arabia has not commented on the claim. The strike comes as government forces advance across multiple fronts, further shattering a 2022 ceasefire in a civil war that has claimed over 150,000 lives.

Sentinel, Guwahati, 09/09/2026
Page No: 7, Size: 26.80cm × 54.95cm

Guwahati Refinery employees contribute Rs 13.70 lakh to flood relief

GUWAHATI, Sept 8: Employees of Guwahati Refinery contributed their one-day salary amounting to Rs 13.70 lakh to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund in support of flood relief and rehabilitation efforts in Assam.

Executive Director and Refinery Head, Guwahati Refinery, Sunil Kanti, handed over the cheque to Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma at the Chief Minister's Office. General Manager I/c (HR) Om Prasad Chetry accompanied him.

The contribution reflected the employees' collective commitment to supporting communities affected by the floods. Earlier, on July 31, a 25-member volunteer team from Guwahati Refinery carried out a relief operation in Sivasagar district, delivering essential and life-saving supplies to severely affected and inaccessible villages.

Various employee bodies and groups, including the IndianOil Officers Association, Guwahati Refinery Unit, Refinery Workers Union, WIPS, Guwahati Refinery Employees Cooperative Society, Employees' Clubs of Sectors I, II and III townships, GEIEF & U and Kalyan Kendra, supported the relief initiative through voluntary contributions, a press release said.

Economic Times, Delhi, 09/09/2026
Page No: 7, Size: 11.40cm × 26.56cm

Coal Ministry Opens Second Round of Gasification Scheme

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The government on Tuesday started the second round of application process under the coal gasification scheme and said it received applications for seven projects in the first round, from Adani Enterprises, NTPC, Talcher Fertilisers, Gallantt Ispat and Shyam Sel & Power.

"We expect more companies to apply" in the new round, coal minister G Kishan Reddy said on the sidelines of an event here.

Adani Enterprises submitted three separate proposals for urea production in the first round, application window for which closed on Monday. Talcher Fertilisers also sought support for a urea project.

Gallantt Ispat has proposed a project for direct reduced iron and syngas, while NTPC and Shyam Sel & Power have applied for synthetic natural gas projects.

The scheme, approved by the cabinet in May with a ₹37,500-crore outlay, offers financial support for setting up coal gasification projects, with the aim to scale up production of industrial feedstocks and fuels from domestic coal and cut import dependence for LNG, urea, ammonia and methanol. Together, they accounted for around ₹2.77 lakh crore in imports in FY25.

COAL STOCK SITUATION

Reddy said India had sufficient coal stock for power plants with overall stock at 123.7 million tonnes. This is sufficient for about 51 days at the current consumption rate of 2.4 mt per day.

There is around 100 mt in transit besides 23.7 mt at thermal power plants.

During April–August, coal supply to power plants increased 4.5% year-on-year to 346.72 mt from 331.70 mt during the same five months in 2025.

युद्ध के बीच भारत ने खोजे तेल के नए रास्ते

नई दिल्ली, लोकसत्य। पश्चिम एशिया में छह महीने से जारी युद्ध और तनाव ने वैश्विक कच्चे तेल बाजार की आपूर्ति व्यवस्था को हिला दिया है। ऐसे मुश्किल दौर में भारत ने अपनी ऊर्जा सुरक्षा मजबूत करने के लिए कच्चे तेल की खरीद के नए रास्ते तलाशे। मार्च से अगस्त के बीच भारत ने 31 देशों से संपर्क किया और 10 ऐसे देशों से भी क्रूड खरीदा, जिनसे पिछले छह महीनों में कोई खरीद नहीं हुई थी। हालांकि, नए विकल्प तलाशने के बावजूद भारत की तेल आपूर्ति कुछ प्रमुख देशों पर पहले से अधिक केंद्रित हो गई है।

एनालिटिक्स फर्म केपलर के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक, भारत के कुल कच्चे तेल आयात में टॉप पांच सप्लायर्स की हिस्सेदारी 76 फीसदी से अधिक रही। इस सूची में रूस, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात और सऊदी अरब का दबदबा कायम है। अमेरिका और नाइजीरिया टॉप पांच से बाहर हो गए, जबकि उनकी जगह वेनेजुएला और ब्राजील ने ली।

रूस से रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुंचा आयात: भारत के तेल आयात में सबसे बड़ा बदलाव रूस के मामले में देखने को मिला। पिछले छह महीनों में रूस की हिस्सेदारी 29 फीसदी से

- **31 देशों से आपूर्ति के विकल्प तलाशे, फिर भी रूस बना सबसे बड़ा तेल सप्लायर**
- **इराक की हिस्सेदारी 18% से घटकर 2%, वेनेजुएला की एंट्री ने बदला आयात का समीकरण**

बढ़कर करीब 47 फीसदी हो गई। इस दौरान भारत का कुल कच्चा तेल आयात करीब 5 फीसदी घटकर 4.77 मिलियन बैरल प्रतिदिन रह गया, लेकिन रूस से आयात बढ़कर 2.25 मिलियन बैरल प्रतिदिन पहुंच गया।इसके उलट इराक से आयात में भारी गिरावट आई। उसकी हिस्सेदारी 18 फीसदी से घटकर महज 2 फीसदी रह गई। इराक से करीब 8.20 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन की कमी को रूस ने लगभग 7.70 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन अतिरिक्त आपूर्ति से काफी हद तक पूरा कर दिया।

Loksatya, Delhi, 09/09/2026
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जुलाई के मुकाबले 23 फीसदी महंगा हुआ तेल

महंगे पेट्रोल-डीजल की बढ़ी आहट 100 डॉलर के पार पहुंचा कच्चा तेल

- इंडियन बास्केट क्रूड 100.75 डॉलर प्रति बैरल, सितंबर में औसत 100 डॉलर से ऊपर रहा तो अक्टूबर में बढ़ सकते हैं दाम
- मिडिल ईस्ट तनाव और सऊदी रिफाइनरी पर हमले से तेल बाजार में उबाल, विशेषज्ञ ने जताई 3-5 रुपये तक बढ़ोतरी की आशंका

नई दिल्ली, लोकसत्य। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल की बढ़ती कीमतों का असर अब भारत में भी दिखाई देने लगा है। देश के लिए अहम इंडियन बास्केट क्रूड की कीमत 100 डॉलर प्रति बैरल के पार पहुंच गई है। पेट्रोलियम प्लानिंग एंड एनालिसिस सेल (पीपीएसी) के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 8 सितंबर को इंडियन बास्केट की कीमत 100.75 डॉलर प्रति बैरल रही। इससे पहले शुक्रवार को यह 101 डॉलर प्रति बैरल के स्तर को भी पार कर गई थी। मई के बाद पहली बार इंडियन बास्केट लगातार 100 डॉलर के आसपास बनी हुई है।

आंकड़ों के मुताबिक जुलाई में इंडियन बास्केट क्रूड की औसत कीमत 82.04 डॉलर प्रति बैरल थी, जो अब बढ़कर 100.75 डॉलर हो गई है। यानी जुलाई के मुकाबले करीब 23 फीसदी की तेजी आ चुकी है।

अप्रैल में इंडियन बास्केट की औसत कीमत 114.48 डॉलर और मई में 106.23 डॉलर प्रति बैरल रही थी। इसके बाद जून, जुलाई और अगस्त में औसत कीमत क्रमशः 83.22, 82.04 और 90.19 डॉलर रही।

अक्टूबर में बढ़ सकते हैं पेट्रोल-डीजल के दाम

कमोडिटी एक्सपर्ट अनुज गुप्ता के मुताबिक, यदि पूरे सितंबर में इंडियन बास्केट की औसत कीमत 100 डॉलर प्रति बैरल से ऊपर रहती है तो अक्टूबर में पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में 3 से 5 रुपये प्रति लीटर तक बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है। हालांकि उन्होंने कहा कि मौजूदा समय में कच्चे तेल के बाजार में काफी अनिश्चितता है। भारत के पास पहले की तुलना में अधिक सप्लायर होने से फिलहाल कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति में कोई बड़ी परेशानी नहीं है।

ब्रेंट 99 डॉलर के पार, तनाव से बढ़ी चिंता: अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में ब्रेंट क्रूड करीब 99 डॉलर प्रति बैरल के पार पहुंच गया है, जबकि अमेरिकी क्रूड करीब 94 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर कारोबार कर रहा है। सऊदी अरब की जिजान रिफाइनरी पर हालिया हमले ने भी बाजार की चिंता बढ़ाई है। इस रिफाइनरी की रोजाना करीब चार लाख बैरल कच्चा तेल प्रोसेस करने की क्षमता है।

इसके अलावा ईरान की ओर से होर्मुज स्ट्रेट में नया शिपिंग कॉरिडोर बनाने की घोषणा ने भी तेल बाजार में आशंकाएं बढ़ाई हैं। यदि इस अहम समुद्री मार्ग से टैंकरों की आवाजाही प्रभावित होती है तो वैश्विक तेल आपूर्ति पर दबाव बढ़ सकता है।

ऐसे में आने वाले दिनों में कच्चे तेल की कीमत और बढ़ी तो भारत में पेट्रोल-डीजल महंगा होने की संभावना भी मजबूत हो सकती है।